ments.

WHO WAS THE HERO?

George E. Ellis' Letter on the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Colonel Prescott Entitled to the Principal Honor.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

Why the Commandant Gave an Order to Retreat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-At the time of the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, on April 19, 1775, there were 4,000 British ops in Boston. Mutual rancor, inselt and ridicale luftamed the feelings of both parties. It required but little foresignt to perceive that the spirit of involunce and outrage on the part of the soldiery would grow rather through the tame acguioscence than through the determination of resistance on the part of the Provincials. The royal Governor having dissolved the regularly constituted provincial Assembly, the people organized, satablished and recognized one of their own, which made provision for legislative and execulive functions. Several minor acts of open de-Sance were boldly ventured. The people in the country towns reconstructed their militia companies, formed themselves into corps of "minute mea," cleaned up their fowiiron they could find about their farms or workshops into sings to suit the calibre of their guns. The province authorities meanwhile began to draw together such resources as they sad in the shape of military stores. These were thought to be in safe and central places, at Worcester and Concord. It was to destroy those in Concord that the enterprise of April 19 was underraken.

A description of localities is necessary for a full understanding of what is to follow by those who live at a distance from the scene and even by many who live near to it, as its features have been essentially changed. Any one who a hundred years ago could have risen in a balloon so two or three bundred feet above the waters of Boston harbor would have looked down upon a very striking configuration of land beneath him. The sight would have somewhat resembled the stretched-out fingers of a gigantic hand, save that the fingers were thickest at their extremities. The bottom of Massachusetts Bay, in the centre of which is Boston, presented a fringe of promontories or peninsulas, attached to the mainand by narrow and tide-washed necks, with a broad margin of salt marsh, with undulating surfaces rising in their centres to coneminences. Of these the of Boston and Charlestown resembled each other enough to be twins. The area of solid land in Boston was then a little more than 1,000 acres; of Charlestown a little less. Charles River, wholly free from bridges and causeways, and more than double its present width, rolled between them, finding there its mouth. On the other side of Charlestown flowed the Mystic, making a junction with the Charles. One might stand on the narrow neck which united Charlestown to the solid land leading to Cambridge and Medford and toss a stone into the waters of either river. In the same way Boston was united to the mainland of Roxbury by a slender neck a mile long, over which high tides washed, and which had a wide border on eitner side of oozy and impassable marsh. ese two pear-shaped peninsulas, by their peculhar features and configuration, had quite an important bearing on the character of the battle.

THE BRITISH ARMY OF POUR THOUSAND TROOPS and marines, with transports, armed ships, gunboats, gondolas and parges in full supply, had shosen Boston for its field of operations. The neck attaching it to Roxburg was strongly fortised. The most desirable object to the Provincials was, of course, to be wholly rid of the presence of this overawing representative of a bate-ui, despette authority. The next object to be secured was, if they would not go off by the water, to prevent their making an enlargement of their close quarters by an inroad into the country at any point. Their camp in Boston was overlooked by heights on the north side, in Charlestown, and on the south side, in Dorchester, while several blis, admitting effective strengthening, rose at a short distance beyond their intrenchments on Roxburg None of these surrounding beights had been occupied by either party at the time when the British sent the detachment to Concord to destroy the Provincial stores. The Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, had not yet ruptured the bond of allegiance to Britain, but was still trifling over debates on remonstrances, supplications and pacificatory measures. When the demoralized British forces were straggling back, exhausted by their excursion to Concord, fired on by the outraged jarmers and mechanics from behind walis, tences and bushes, along the whole line of their retreat, they made a temporary stand for the night on the Heights of Charlestown under the protection of their armed vessels. Perhaps, as the event proved, it might have been wiser for them to have remained there and held their position. Some of these redcoats, however, were to revisit the spot under a change of circumstances. The expedition to Concord had put the match to the

THE OUTRAGED PARMERS AND MECHANICS. with their ministers and local orators, under their spontaneous organization as minute men. assembled from all the country towns, and by descatches sent by post riders drew like sympathizers from the hills of New Hampshire and the meadows of Rhode Island and Connecticut. An extemporized army, as yet unorganized, without commissioned and ranked officers, volunteers all of them, rushed to the scene, making Cambridge a central camp, and stretching its wings nearly round the arms of the bay. There were among them a few men of some military experience and skill who had served with the Entish forces in the French and Indian wars but fiteen years previously. These were available for general and subordinate officers. They were for the most part courageous, herote and sternly-resolved men in their patriotic purose. The flie of the so-called Provincial Army was of such material, elements and character as might be expected of "minute men." They were men ready to rush loosely together to meet an emergency in their own way, measuring their own responsibility by their own will and means, not yet enlisted, as free to leave any particular place as they had been to come to it, without accourrements or mintary supplies, bringing their own food or having it sent to them from time to time by their respective towns, and knowing that they had burriedly left their farms, workshops and families at the very season of the year when they were most needed for labor at their own homes.

The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts had nade a beginning in attempting to organize these materials for its own army. General Artemas Ward, an old soldier, had been made Commanderin-Culef, others had been appointed to general command-among them the patriot, Joseph Warren, though not yet commissioned-and had attempted to fill supportinate field positions with deference to the preferences and partialities of the men, who had been wont to choose their own officers. At the time of the battle in Charlestown there may have been some 15,000 of these Provincial soldiers stretched in the lines between Roxpury and Cheisea. It seems to have been understood that the allies from New Hampsnire, Connecticut and Ruode Island, who had their own officers, would, while within this province, be under the orders of its Commander-in-Onie. The British troops in Boston at the time of the affair at Concord had increased to at

town. Many of these were still in the transports in which they had arrived, some, indeed, having come on the day before the engagement, and being landed for the first time to take part in it found their graves on the soil where they first put their feet. The British General Gage and allowed such of the inhabitants of Boston as desired to do so to leave it, without their arms, and under a promise not to engage in hostilities against him. Many, however, remained to look after their affairs. Perhaps an equal number with those who left it, having tory proclivities, went into it for protection from the surrounding country. The population may have been 18,000, suffer-ing from heat, crowding and the lack of fresh pro-

At the close of the Revolutionary War it was charged and admitted, alike on both sides of the water, that the whole management of nearly every action and campaign on the part of the British War Department and its generals here had been a series of blunders. Reproach, ridicule and omeiar investigations and censures were visited on all the parties successively responsible in the matter. These reproaches began with the severest strictures upon General Gage in the planning, method and conduct of the engagements at Charlestown. Despatches had just been inclosed to him for his future direction in command here when his returns of the affair in Charlestown reached the Ministry, and additional despatches were at once transmitted recalling him and transferring the command to Genera Howe, who led the British forces in the assault upon Breed's Hill. It was very easy to subject method and the disastrous results of that affair on the part of the British to sarcastic and censorious criticism. But, however much of reason there may have been in charging blunders and mismanagement upon the mode of assailing the Provincial works, it seemed as if Gage had been unpardonably delinquent in not having anticipated the Provincials in the occupation of the hills. As aiready suggested there had been an opportunity to do this when the red coats returned from their ingiorious excursion to Con-The heights could at any moment have cord. been put under the protection of their armed ves as the Provincials were so poorly sets. provided with artillery that they could have offered little hindrances. Gage had,

it seems, waked up to the necessity

of enlarging and extending the area of his camp

and of preventing the rebels from having the ob-

another lower summit, now marked by the monument as the scene of the principal action, the slope of which brought it the nearest to Bos ton, the river flowing between it and Copp's Hist. Boston, distant about haif a mile. The peninsula of Charlestown terminated near the mouth of the Mystic, where the bridge to Cheisea now opens, in a still lower elevation known as Moulton's fill and Moulton's Point. It would seem that while residents distinguished these three summits by tacir respective names they were called by others by the general designation of Charlestown Heights

or Bunker Hill. If the Provincials could have occupied and intrenched both Bunker and Breed's Hill, it would of course have been for their advantage. But evidently it was essential that the summit nearer to Boston should have been first secured. It does not appear that the object of the enterprise was to give the Provincials the means of assaulting the enemy in Boston, but to prevent their attaining possession of the Heights. Much precious time, however, was spent after the detachment had crossed the Neck in deliberating at what elevation they should construct their first works.

EARTHWORKS ON BREED'S HILL. Decision being reached, the lines were drawn on Bread's Hill for a redoubt about eight rods square, and the digging began at midnight. The sally port, with its blind, was on the Mystic side, and an earthen breastwork was begun on a line with the Boston side of the redoubt. This was supplemented by an outwork 600 feet to the rear of it and with a gap of 700 teet betwe n them which there was not time to fill. The outwork was a stone wall, about two feet high, with posts supporting two rails. Other lencing matter was hastly gathered, and, being set parallel to this, the space between was filled with the new mown hay on the ground. This ran down toward the river, and proved of great service during the day, and also in alding the final retreat of the Pro vincials when driven from the redoubt. A few straggling trees and one or two barns were also turned to account. It is remarkable how effective these works were, considering how little time and how scant the material afforded for them. They served for protecting the legs, of which our soldiers were especially thoughtful.

It was even more remarkable that these prepa rations should have been made on a quiet, starlight night, with a waning moon about midnight, while the enemy had no knowledge of what was going on in such close proximity. At least four of their armed vessels were floating in the channel

after the meridian that their barges, leaving Long Wharf with their fully equipped men and their abundant armaments, crossed the harbor and error, which was not rectified in season to aid their first assault, was of great service to the Provincials. The slongery land, with many brick yards, watch intervened between Moulton's Hill and the introncumenta, also impeded their move-

The regulars, to the number of about two thousand, were under the command of General Sowe. As soon as he perceived the strength of the Provincial works and the nature of the impediments before him he sent a request to General Gage for reinforcements. These landed at the present site of the Navy Yard. Burgoyne and Clinton, from the battery on Copp's Hill, sided the fire from the snips. The latter, at a critical point in the conflict, mortified by what he had seen in two repulses of the regulars, came over himself as a volunteer with more reinforcements. Taking into account with the rank and file of the English army on the ground, the marines, the men in the arm-d vessels and the battery on Copp's Hill as the availthe day, it is fair to assign 5,000 as an estimate of their numbers. There certainly were not more than 3,000 serviceable men engaged on the side of the Provincials. We had but six pieces of artillery, and these were poorly served and did but

little execution. THE ACTION. Without going into details, it is sufficient to make a general summary of the events of the While the first detachment of regulars were waiting the arrival of their reinforcements, they rested leisurely on Moulton's Hill and partook of a hearty lunch with some comforting draughts. The sight was an aggravation to the wearied men in the redoubt, who had no food and no water, under a scorehing sun. There had been two barrels of water in the redoubt, but these had been stove by a shot from one of the ships. General Warren arrived at the intrenchments just as the action was to commence and avowed his purpose to serve as a volunteer. A noble act, especially as he had thought the enterprise unadvisable.

There were two points for attack and defence to divide the attention of the British commander-the redoubt and the rail fence. Our

Boston were soon visible, though it was not till | more aggravated and moriflying. The burit figure of Patnam on Borseback seen coursing over the whole field, except perhaps at the redount, during the ony. Twice, at least, he rode between Camof their master of ordnance the shot which he bridge and Charlestown. His consuming wish sent over was too large for their cannon. The and purpose were to have Bunker Hill intrenched and purpose were to have Bunker Hill intrenched and occupied, an I even after the retreat from the redoubt and rail tence began he implored the men to make a stand on that higher summit. But what cound they have done there? There was not at the time powder enough in the Cambridge camp, nardly even in the Province, to have enabled the men to hold that summit, even had it been fortifled, against the regiments and the marines of the British. There were other hills close by in Charlestown, Cambridge and Medford which answered the purpose of the Provincials for their farther work as well or better than would have been an exposed occupancy of Bunker Hill after they had lost Breed's Hill.

> of the day's action on the side of the Provincials were-115 kill-d, 305 wounded and 30 taken prisoners-in all 450. In his return to the British War Department General Gage acknowledged a loss of 1,054 men, among whom were 13 commissioned of-ficers killed and 70 wounded. Of course it was thought by the Provincials that he would understate his loss, which they estimated at 1,500. His only gain in the affair was in the privilege of occupylag and defending Charlestown, as well as Boston. Strong fortifications were raised by him on both bills. During the heats of summer, while the number of the sick and wounded in Boston simost bred a pestilence there, the enlarge ment of his quarters, to even so slight a degree, was a gain to him, but the winter's cold and storms were an equivalent offset. In the meanwhile the Provincials strengthened "their lines through their whole circuit. Washington arrived at the camp as the nation's chief military officer on July 3, and superintended all the measures for organizing the army, closely beleaguering the enemy. In the following March General Howe, who succeeded Gage, having strangely neglected to occupy the heights of Dorchester, these, after much secret preparation, were deliberately secured by the Provincials. many circumstances favoring them. Howe was then beneath their guns, which, however, could not be turned upon Boston without injury to our property. Time therefore was allowed the unwelcome visitors to pack up and take to their ships. GEORGE E. ELLIS. ships.

To His Excellency Joan F. Haurnaner, Governors— I have the behor to place in your hands an ancien internal and said box, the history of which is as to the year 1849 there was placed in my custody a li saver tray, containing an ink and said holder of some material. At that time tradition held that was the massiand uson by the fresident of the Con-mic Congruss at the time the technique of American inspecialence was since... I took great interest to

Harrisburg by a long succession of Speakers of the Legislature down to 1840, invests this Revolu-tionary relie with a necessar interest. The following letter gives the history of this curposity.

disposition as Your Excellency much respect I am yours, &c., Harrisburg, April 19, 1875. WEST POINT.

A RAINSTORM AND A CAVALRY DEILL-A MAG NIFICENT SCENE AMONG THE CLOUDS.

It was quite a stormy day to-day in the Highlands, a storm day of that kind which can only be witnessed in the Old Cro' Nest Gorge. The great black clouds swept from the northward, rushing down the hills, urged on by a roaring wind, which ruffled the waters of the river into a perfect scething mass of milk-like foam. When the wind struck the hotel the trees about bent almost double, and the building seemed to fairly quiver

THE MIGHTY WEIGHT.

The clouds as driven fought savagely for mastery over one another, and during the struggle there went up small fleecy clouds, ligater in appearance than the great ones beneath. For a moment the darkness was intense, but suddenly the rain came down in torrents, and there went up on all

came down in torrents, and there went up on all sides bright

GOLD-EPGED CLOUDS,

which seemed to dance with joy for the brightness thrown upon them. Then there was a calmness of the waters far to the north, and the strangs sight was seeh of a rainstorm at one place and a clear sky with the sun saining prightly at another simultaneously. The Board of Visitors were delighted with the strangeness of the sight.

Owing to the storm the drill was a cavalry drill, and, of course, cheited the appliance of even the ladies, who had been driven before the wind on the plains in a much less graceful way than had the Vasar girls before the bayonets of the cadets. The wind in its capers had one advantage over the women that the cadets and not—the did not care whether it was talked at or not. The examinations are still progressing finely.

THE VASSAR LADIES AT WEST POINT-CADETS INDIGNANT-UNFAIR CRITICISMS BY "ONE OF BENNY HAVENS' BOYS" AND "A GRAY CADET." WEST POINT, N. Y., June 6, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

We ask the privilege of a few words concerning the articles lately published in your columns, signed "One of Benny Havens' Boys" and "A Gray Cadet." There is general indignation among cadets at the tone assumed in these communications; and we feel sure that no one of our number is the ungailant author of them. If we cannot disown them, we will at least their sentiments. We hope the fair students of Vassar will not for a moment believe us guilty of them and will allow no outside scribblers to affect in any way the friendly feeling which we are sure exists between them and the corps of cadets. The writer, being s member of the Bachelor Club, is not personally interested except to see fair play, and desires to remove the false impressions conveyed by the articles referred to. First, with respect to the charge. "One of Benny Havens' Boys" wishes it understood that the young ladies ran and were Now we have heard their conduct spoken of

with admiration by many cadets, and, moreover, it was our fortune to be in their immediate vicinit was our fortune to be in their immediate vicinity during the hottest of the firing. Although nearly surrounded and almost dealened by the noise we did not see a single young lady run, but many of them were laughing and apparently enjoying the adventure. We did see two of the sterner sex seeking shelter as last as their legs could carry tsem. It occurs to us that possibly they were the gallant so-styled "One of Benny Havens' Boys" and "A Gray Cadet," for such conduct only could be expected of those so ungenerous as the above have snown themselves to be if their communications. We know the ladies were surprised at the sudden charge, as anybody naturally would have been under similar circumstances, but we believe the fair students did not for an instant entertain any idea of celing harmed by the charging battailen. We were sorry, indeed, to place them in such a trying position, but the command to charge was given, and for us there was no alternative. Not a piece wat from harm. The officer who complimented them on their conduct was no noliday soldier, out knew whereof he spoke, and, moreover, is not given u empty compliments.

"A Gray Cadet" complains about extra duty imposed upon us for the benefit of our guesta. This is one reason why we believe him to be no cadet at all. No one of our number would have been so contemption as to make such complaint under any circumstances; but the truth is we slimply went through our regular routine of drill and parade. These even did not seem as tedious as usual, owing to the benefit that we were affording entertainment to our fair visitors. What he says about "compulsory filtratiou" is simply ansurd and unworthy of nouc, except to say that the dignified and becoming deportment of our Vassar neighbors was a subject of common remark in the corps, and afforded no opportunity for criticism by outside my during the hottest of the firing. Although

subject of common remark in the corps, and afforded no opportunity for criticism by outside

afforded no opportunity for criticism by outside parties.

That we were disappointed at not being invited on board the Mary Fowell is another production of his brilliant imagination. We had no reasen to expect such invitation, and the idea of it never occurred to us. We would not nave been allowed to accept it had such been given. We would be grad to take up in detail the other unkind remarks contained in the two communications, but lear trespassing on your valuable space, and would simply add a word is to the intimation that the Vassar students had received no lavitation to visit us. We are surprised that such an ungaliantry should comminent of the intimation that the Vassar students had received no lavitation to visit us. We are surprised that such an ungaliantry should comminent one who has taken the liberty to sign himself "One of Benny Havens' Boya." In the first place, we are not aware that any invitation in such a case is necessary, and moreover, we know that there was no foundation for this charge. Vassar will never lail in its annual visit to West Point for want of invitation from the corps of cadets. We hope that hereafter any parties trying to sow dissensions between us will confine themselves to attacks on us, and not rely achargely on their imaginations when addressing the Himald. In this case we promise to bear with liness patiently and remain silent.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

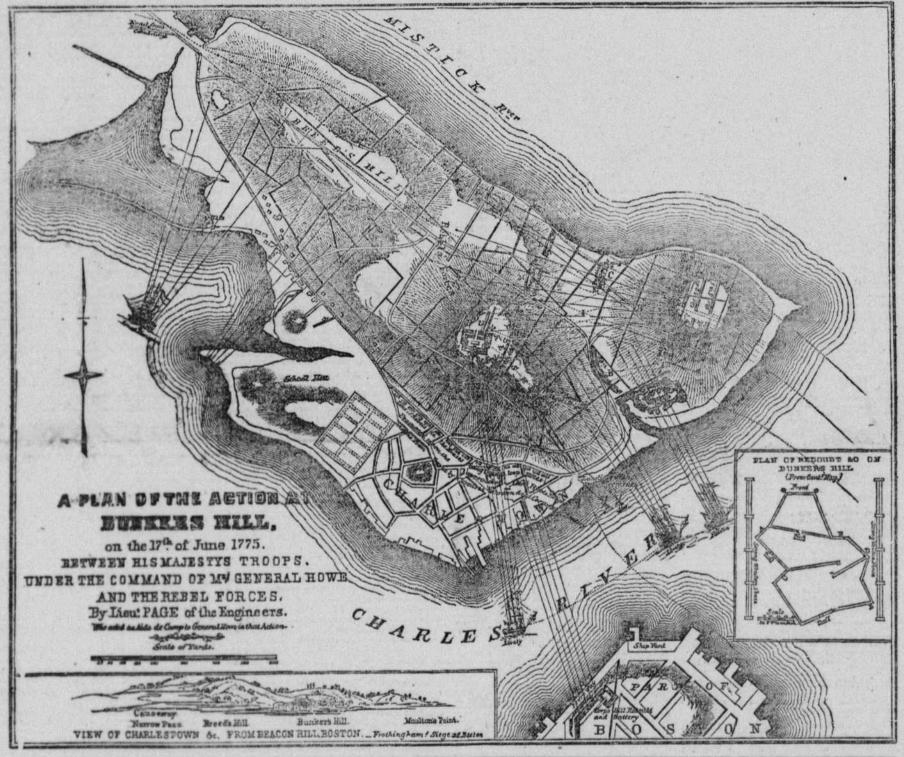
THE ELECTION OF A NEW BOARD OF PHARMACY. The State law of 1879, 'regulating the practice pharmacy and the sale of potsons," requires that the members of the college of Pharmacy of the city of New York shall, on the first Mobday in June of each period of three years after 1872, at a special meeting held for that purpose, elect 274 competent pharmacists, three of whom shall be graduates of some legally constituted college of the city of New York, to form a Board of Phase

the city of New York, to form a Board of Pharmany.

There was such a meeting inst night. The President, Br. Ballad, was in the chair, and M. L. M. Persotto acted as secretary. There were out twenty-one members present out of a corporation twenty-one members present out of a corporation claiming to represent ver 1,100 registered druggests. The Secretary read his report, from walch it appeared that the college represents 1,175 registered druggests, 362 projessors and 62 assistant, dispensing medicine to over 1,000,000 of people is this city. During the last three years the total amount received from al sources was \$2,456 and the sum expended \$1.715. An election of the Board followed the reading of this report. The following named gentlemen were elected upon a uniningular vote of twenty-one ballots: Dr. D. P. Day, Dr. Benjamin E. Hays, Dr. William Balser Mesars. T. Fronsein and G. Kanasperger.

FATAL FALL

Toresa Murray, aged seventeen months, sees by the General Assembly, then by the President of Congress, then by the signers of the Declaration, then by General Washington and alterward at was aimest instantly knied.



either side of him. Watchful spies and informers, chiefly bright and spunky boys and a few serviceable women remaining in Boston, were always on the alert to watch the movements of the enemy and to communicate intelligence by signals or by crossing the river in skids, and even by swimming at night. In this way it came to the knowledge of the Provincials that the British forces were to attempt the occupation of the Heights of Dorchester on June 18. It was to anticipate this move-ment that the Provincials resolved to give the enemy business on the other side of them by seizing upon the Heights of Charlestown.

THE AMERICAN PLANS. Thus the whole movement on our part was : hurried one, unprepared, auddenty extemporized, without opportunity for deliberate arrangement and the provision of resources, and more than all, it was not approved by all of our officers nor all the members of the Committee of Safety. Warren, the most conspicuous victim on our side, had not countenanced it. Prescott and Putnum were ardently in laver of it. These facts are to be kept in view as accounting for and to a large extent palliating, the lack of concert, the conin sion, the disorder and distraction which so sadir characterized the conduct and for tunes of the day on our part, notwithstanding the heroic action of the men who wrought and defended the intrenchments on Breed's find. There has not been even one whole day for preparation.

On the afternoon of June 16 General Ward imue-i an order to Colonel William Prescutt, of Gro who had been an officer to the French war, to take with him a detachment of about 1,000 men and occupy, intrench and said the sleights of Coartes town. After a proyer from the president of the college on Cambridge Common the expodition started at about nine o'clock, needing the secress of darkness. The men did not know on what errand they were bent until they came up with the carts laden with the intrenching tools on Charlestown Neck. The order of the Committee of Safety, which had directed the enterprise, had designated "Bunker Hill" as the spot for the intrencaments, and after the engagement, in the official report of it, it was said that the occupancy of the other nmit viz., Breed's Hill, was a mistake. The reason and pertinency of this operation do not appear to us. Of the five elevations of land which then rose on the Penjaguia or Charlestown, three are involved in the admir on June 17, 1775. The highest of these, called Bunker Hill, was larthest from Boston. A vailey of low least 10,000 at the time of the battle in Charles- | ground and some pasture and separated this from

vious advantage of possessing the heights on of the Charles. Prescoti, with a guard, went | weak point was the undefended gap between down to the shore to make sure against a surprise. He heard the cries of the sentries, "All's well," and went back to keep his men vigorously at work on the loose earth of their defences. orning light broke early on that, one of the longest dars of the year. Almost with its first cams, which exposed the intropid laborers on Breed's Hill and the nature of their midnight work, a booming gun from one of the vessels, almost immediately followed by a volley, groused the eleeping population of Boston, citizens and oldiers, to come forth and contemplate the scene. Amazement and consternation seized upon them, as from housetens, trees and every height of ground that admitted of a view they realized that

the day was pregnant with some vital issues. The earthworks had been raised to between six and seven seet, and stready afforde : so sufficient a protection that the shot from the vessels had liftie effect. The men continued to work en the several intronchments until near nooh. They had come upon the ground the previous night with the understanding or expediation that they were to be remforced to the merning, some of them seemed to think that after their exhausting toil they neght to be relieved by a fresh force for the desence of the works. A portion of the officers, in a council called by Prescott, were of this opinion, and even protested against the exaction

DOUBLE DUTY FOR WEARIND MEN.

But Prescott was firm in insisting that the men who had raised the works were best fitted and well entitled to the honor of delending them. He imparted to most of them his own ardent resolution and courage, asserting them that the enemy would not be likely to attempt a direct assault. The conjusion and distraction which characterized all the movements of the Provincials outside of the intrenouncuir, for the remainder of the day, were largely attributable to doubt and anxiety on the para of General Ward as to the probable plans of the enemy. With their armed vessels they raxed the nack or Charlestown and made all communication with Comorling terribly hazardous. Perhaps they might land at that neck and cut off the detechments on Castlesiown Heights. naps they might make a rush for the centre of the Provincial comp. So it was alike herardons to subject reinforcing parties to the peris of the cansower and to retuce the force that might be needed at Cambridge. As it the Provincial Commander-in-Chief. As was, the enemy kept up through the day a any blunders committed on either side vigorous bomoarement of Roxbury to engage at- during the whole action it would be diffitention in that direction. Their preparations in

Our main deficiency was the lack of munition and bayoners. The enemy made three distinct assaults on both parts of our works. In the first two they were repulsed with great loss, our men, by direction and the stern oversight of Prescott and Stark, reserving their fire till the foe was within aix or eight rods. After the second assault and its repulse Howe sent over orders to Burgoyne, on Copp's Hill, to set fire to the town. He was obeyed, and the thickly settled part of Charlestown, the houses of which had been mostly deserted, was laid in ashes. The British officers were mortified and maddened seeing "the finest soldiery in the world" compelled twice to show their backs to a handful of rustics whom they had represented as mere poltroons. Some of the regulars were so stricken with panic as even to make for their boats. Their officers were seen to goad them on and prick them with their swords for the second and taird assaults.

The third assault was successful. There were then less than two hundred men in the redoubt, their ammunition was speat, and not fifty of them had payoners. But they made a gullant stand to the last. They clubbed their muskets and even threw the loose bloody stones around them at the invaders. Howe had discovered the weak point in our defences, and by a vigorous rush behind the breastwork he carried it. The men left in it, now in effect unarmed, retreated by leave of Prescott. A little longer defence at the rall lence protected this retreat, though Warren jell just after ne left THE BEROIC PROVINCIAL COMMANDER

of the day, though conspicuously exposing himself and in peril during the whole action, escaped unharmon, his apparel pierced and torn. Prescott had been so undaunted by the scene and its resuit that, on his return to Cambridge, he im plored General Ward to give him two fresh regiments, promisting to retake the ground that night. He complained bitteriv that he had not been reinforced, as he had sent an urgent appeal in the forenoon by Major Brooks, afterward Governor of the State, for such renct. The circumstances already referred to, which left Ward so uncertain about the movements of the enemy and the extreme difficulty of passing any large companies of men across Charlestown Neck, must, at least, account for the seeming inefficiency of cuit to say on which side they were the NEW JERSEY AND THE CENTENNIAL. The Centennial Commissioners of New Jersey have issued the following circular under the date

of June 10, 1875 :of June 10, 1875:—

First—The in ernational Centennial Exhibition to be held next year. In Phisadelphia, will be opened on May 10, 1876, and continue for six moutes, closing November 10 of the same year.

Second—This Exhibition will bring thousands of visitors daily, not only from all parts of our own country, but from every part of the civilized world, offering a rare opportunity of snowing goods.

Third-It is important, therefore, that New Jer-

goods.

Third—It is important, therefore, that New Jersey should be represented in every department of productive industries, as well as her choice natural ploducts, and by this means open new markets for her multiplients of manufactured articles. Fourth—In order to take full navantage of this unequally chance of displaying goods, it is of the utmost importance that applications for space he made at the carriest possible moment.

Fight—A pampliet giving full directions about the classification of goods for exhibition will be mailed to all applicants from this office.

Sigh—The exhibition of blooded stock and horticultural products will take place during the moutus of September and Octover, 1878. Pull directions for these will be sent out of this office at an early dute. Cereais intended for exhibition must be grown in 1878.

Seconth—The reception of goods for exhibition at the oundrings with begin on January 5, 1876, and close three mouths later. April 5. All space not occupied by April is will be foreled.

Eighih—Address the Secretary, at Contemplal Commission Office. Trenton: or box 19 Newser. Post Office. Any commanications may also be forwarded through the District Commissioners.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

RESTORATION TO INDEPENDENCE HALL OF THE INKSTAND USED BY THE SIGNESS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1875. An interesting ceremony took piace at inte-pendence Hall this morning. Standing beside the table on which the Deciaration of Independence was signed Mayor Stokiey received from the hands of Major Etting, the indentigable gentieman who has charge of the restoration of the old hall, an nuclent silver inkstand, which there is reason for believing was the one used by the im mortal siguers on the 4th of July, 1776. This invaluable and authenticated relic consists of a sil ver tray, with a saud pox in the middle and an inkno der on each side. It was made by Philip Syng, silversmith, and cost £25 los. Its use, firs Congress, then by the signers of the Declaration, then by General Washington and afterward at